

# THE EASTERN MICHIGAN FARM PAGE

## CORN-HOG SIGNERS WON'T CHEAT U. S.

Production Figures Are to Be Checked Locally

LANSING—The agricultural adjustment administration, by publication in local newspapers will back the production figures reported in each county according to information received from Washington.

Information will be published on total acreage of farms under contract, annual average crop acreage for 1932-33, annual average number of litters farrowed and hogs produced for market from these litters for 1932-33, and the number of contracted acres. This information will be obtained from statements of producers who sign the 1934 corn-hog contract.

### Local Boards in Charge

The manner of publication, distribution of the material for publication among newspapers and the agreement on printing will be decided upon by the county corn-hog control association, which will be responsible for its own publication costs.

The purpose of printing information regarding contracting producers' statements is to give all producers an opportunity to check with their community committees any statements believed to be inaccurate, according to Washington officials. Confidential reports, written or verbal, may be made to the community committee or county allotment committee.

Approximately 400,000 farmers in middle western states, where the bulk of the nation's corn and hogs are grown, already have signed corn-hog reduction contracts, the administration announced.

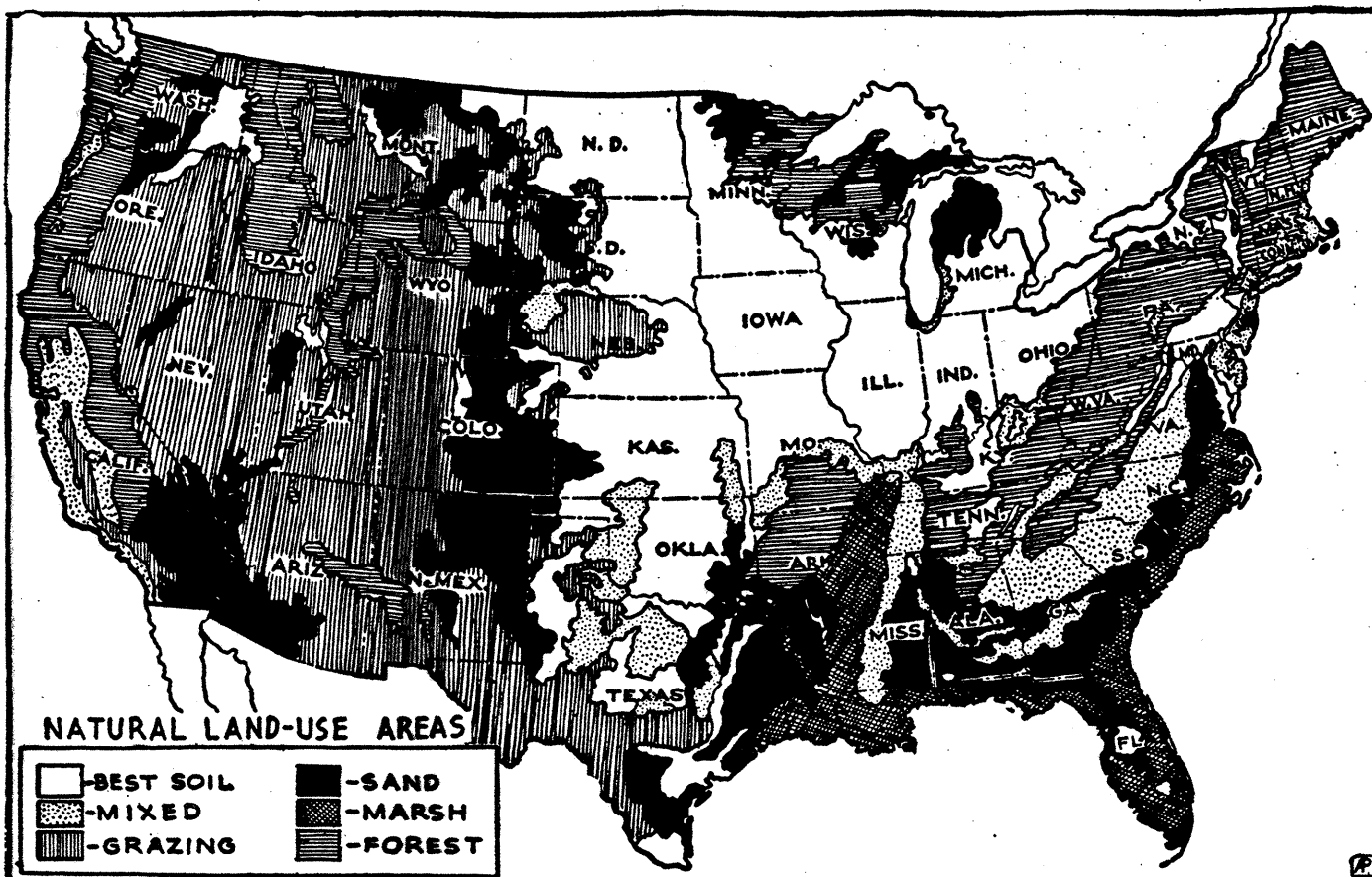
### Packers Consider Code

CHICAGO, March 8.—The Institute of American Meat Packers has under consideration a proposed marketing agreement for the meat industry which was developed out of recent discussions by packers, producers and the agricultural adjustment administration.

It is an outline under which future marketing programs, intended to benefit cattle, hog and sheep producers, may be worked out by processors and producers with the approval of the secretary of agriculture. It provides that as these policies are definitely formulated and approved they shall become part of the marketing agreement. The tentative draft requires that, savings or reductions in expenses, made possible as a result of the agreement, shall be divided equitably among producers, consumers and processors. It provides that such reports from processors as may be required by the secretary of agriculture and authorize examination of books and records of processors, their affiliates and subsidiaries for the purpose of ascertaining facts required to determine how the agreement is working and to which it is functioning in the public interest.

Zieffler pears can be ripened at 50 degrees so that they compare favorably with Bartlett pears in both flavor and texture.

## Types Of Acreage Found In The United States



Government surveys show that throughout the country submarginal lands, or lands the best use of which is problematical, intersperse areas of demonstrated agricultural quality. A long-range program to retire submarginal areas is being considered. The map shows principal land divisions. Mixed areas are those in which good farm lands are interspersed with grazing lands and occasional submarginal regions. The "grazing" area includes the

Great Plains sand hills, western grazing lands and rough forest lands interspersed with naturally non-forested grazing or farming lands. The "sand" area comprises lands of little or no use except where irrigated; semi-arid plains or grasslands are included. Various lowlands are included in the "marsh" area. North Pacific cut-over and forest lands and lake states loamy cut-over areas are among those in the "forest" division. Public projects on unprofitable submarginal lands are envisioned in the new plan.

## PEACHES IN 9 STATES HARD HIT BY COLD

Freeze Damage Proves More Severe Than Growers At First Believed

NEW YORK — The damage to peach crops from cold spells was more severe than first realized, according to trade reports received here this week. Nine states—Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, New York, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and West Virginia—report part or total loss of fruit buds.

## Hen Needs An Inherent Capacity To Lay Eggs

Unless a bird has the inherent capacity to produce eggs, poultry specialists assert, no amount of good housing, good feeding, or sanitation will produce eggs. Unfavorable environment will decrease egg production, but favorable environment cannot increase it beyond the hen's inherent capacity to lay.

## SCIENCE PREVENTS SHORTAGE DANGER

Production Per Acre Can Be Doubled, Farm Specialists Claim

WASHINGTON — Technological progress in agriculture, as in industry, is bound to move forward, land economists believe, and therefore large acreages can be removed from production without endangering the food supply.

Dr. L. C. Gray, of the agriculture department, says the average yield per acre of most crops in the United States easily could be doubled or nearly so.

Prof. Rexford A. "Biggs" assistant secretary of agriculture, says a belief that agricultural efficiency will increase more rapidly than population, says 76 percent of the farmers already produce all that we use domestically, and that half of them, or 12.5 percent of the population could grow all we need to eat.

Fields have been expressed by Secretary Wallace as the goal for an efficient agriculture.

## Farm Efficiency Increases

The Copeland report on forestry to the senate last year cited trends indicating a population of 130,000,000 by 1940 and 140,000,000 by 1950. This would be an 8 percent increase and a 14 percent increase, respectively, over 1930.

Agriculture production increased 28 percent, 1920-1930, and 35 percent, 1910-30, while an increase in agricultural lands of but 6 percent and 18 percent for the respective periods.

The report concludes that it is probable agricultural production will be increased 8 percent (in keeping with the population increase forecast) without any addition to agricultural lands.

Increased use of tractors and motors and mules, as well as better seed, better breed of live stock, better feeding methods and improved cultivating practices account for agriculture's growing efficiency in feeding a population.

## Yields Go Up

From 1885 to 1926 the 6-year average yield per acre for corn, wheat, oats and potatoes increased as follows: corn, 4.3 bushels; wheat, 2 bushels; oats, 2.9 bushels; potatoes, 20 bushels. The increase in percentages was: corn, 18; wheat, 17; oats, 14, and potatoes, 22.

What might be obtained from the best soil under the most favorable conditions and with the best methods is indicated by some record yields, although such yields often are uneconomic at present because of the cost.

While the average potato yield usually is slightly more than 100 bushels to the acre, a record yield in California last year was 1,158 bushels on one acre. Some growers believe a record of 2,000 bushels is possible.

The highest average yield of corn any year this century was 39.9 bushels per acre in 1906, but records of 200 bushels and more on one acre are made occasionally.

Little Hope From Experts

Calculations on the amount of land needed can be upset by removing immigration restrictions, which would not only increase the population but also the birth rate, and by changes in the diet of the people and in export demand.

The Copeland report cites records showing that exports for the past 25 years, except during the war, have been from 5 to 15 percent of total production. The re-

## Portland Man Finds Honey Cache In Side Of House

PORTLAND—For several years Frank Cooper noticed bees buzzing in and out of the cornice of his house, northeast of Collins. Investigating he discovered more than 50 pounds of honey.

Plants absorb carbonic acid gas, which is injurious to animal life, and exhale oxygen, which animals require.

Plants absorb carbonic acid gas, which is injurious to animal life, and exhale oxygen, which animals require.

Plants absorb carbonic acid gas, which is injurious to animal life, and exhale oxygen, which animals require.

Plants absorb carbonic acid gas, which is injurious to animal life, and exhale oxygen, which animals require.

Plants absorb carbonic acid gas, which is injurious to animal life, and exhale oxygen, which animals require.

Plants absorb carbonic acid gas, which is injurious to animal life, and exhale oxygen, which animals require.

Plants absorb carbonic acid gas, which is injurious to animal life, and exhale oxygen, which animals require.

Plants absorb carbonic acid gas, which is injurious to animal life, and exhale oxygen, which animals require.

Plants absorb carbonic acid gas, which is injurious to animal life, and exhale oxygen, which animals require.

Plants absorb carbonic acid gas, which is injurious to animal life, and exhale oxygen, which animals require.

Plants absorb carbonic acid gas, which is injurious to animal life, and exhale oxygen, which animals require.

## HARDY VARIETIES TO BEAR PEACHES

Elberta Bud "Kill" Is Nearly Complete

Few Elberta peaches, if any, will be harvested in Michigan this year, but light crops of winter hardy varieties similar to the South Haven are in prospect despite the cold wave and sub-zero temperatures of Feb. 8 and 9. Orchardists, who have made numerous cuttings, report a small percentage of the buds of hardy varieties have survived the 10 to 20 degrees below zero temperatures. Growers said they have found no live Elberta buds.

Michigan peach buds similarly were blasted a year ago when the temperature fell to 10 degrees below zero. Cutting at the South Haven experiment station showed 5 percent of the Elberta buds survived the 1933 cold wave. A more complete "kill" seems probable this year as the temperature at South Haven sank to 17 degrees below zero.

### Cold Resistant Varieties

Other cuttings at South Haven a year ago, as reported by Supt. Stanley Johnston, showed the following percentages of live buds following the freeze: J. H. Hale, 11 percent; Fertile Hale, 21 percent; Haleshaven (a cross between J. H. Hale and South Haven), 35 percent; Golden Jubilee, 40 percent; Rochester, 55 percent; South Haven, 65 percent; Orloio, 85 percent.

Smaller percentages of live buds are probable this year on account of the extreme low temperatures, but growers are hopeful their orchards will bear some Hales, South Havens and Rochesters.

### New York Buds Killed

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—The peach crop in western New York was badly damaged by the February cold wave. Elberta buds in particular were blasted heavily and a short production is in prospect. Other tree fruits are not believed to have been injured but cherry growers fear there has been a heavy "kill" in their orchards.

### Few New Jersey Peaches

TRENTON, N. J.—New Jersey fruit growers will harvest few peaches this year. The state department of agriculture reports field inspections have revealed widespread injury from the February cold wave. Apple and cherry buds also were damaged.

## Farm Yard... Gossip

THE Courtland apple appears to be winning a place in Michigan horticulture in spite of the condemnation of its severest critics. "It's a coming apple," said B. F. Hall, president and general manager of Hall Orchards, Inc., as he joined forces with other Courtland boosters who have been experimenting with the variety for the last decade or more.

But the Michigan agricultural experiment station at East Lansing has not retracted any of the harsh words of criticism it poured upon the variety 10 years ago as the earliest plantings began to bear fruit. And the Michigan State Horticultural society has not—as yet—added the Courtland to its approved list of standard varieties for planting in this state.

### The Courtland was developed by the New York experiment station. The Empire state pomologists produced the new variety by crossing the McIntosh with the Ben Davis in an attempt to overcome the tendency of the McIntosh to drop easily as it approaches maturity and to improve its shipping qualities by toughening the skin. Both objectives were accomplished in the crossing.

The Courtland apple hangs well on the tree. It ripens about two weeks later than the McIntosh, making it possible to gain richer color. Losses due to windfalls are small in comparison to "drops" in the McIntosh variety.

The eating qualities of the Courtland are somewhat inferior to the McIntosh, but Hall declares they are comparable to the Baldwin and superior to some other so-called standard varieties.

"We have found the Courtland to be a very satisfactory apple and we believe it is going to be one of the coming apples in this state," said the orchardist.

### HALL said the tree is a hardy grower and his experience has shown it to be a better bearer than the McIntosh.

There are many small plantings of Courtlands in Michigan, and growers for the most part report favorably. One of the largest and oldest plantings is at the Dow estates near Midland.

## WILL GIVE ROTATION TIPS TO SETTLERS

M. S. C. Schedules Crop Fertility Meetings

MARQUETTE—With scores of new settlers migrating to the country this year, the Michigan State college farm crops department has scheduled a series of meetings to give these new farmers in the upper peninsula a few tips on how to maintain the fertility of their new clearings by following a definite crop rotation. The farm schools will be held throughout this month in Schoolcraft, Ontonagon, Marquette, Gogebic, Delta, Houghton, Baraga and Dickinson counties. The list of instructors includes D. L. Clauhan, extension specialist in farm crops; Russell E. Horwood, extension specialist in dairying; and James G. Wells, superintendent of the upper peninsula experiment station at Chatham.

Clauhan, in explaining the purposes of the schools, said it is very important that new settlers adopt definite cropping systems at the start.

In the early days of Michigan agriculture he pointed out, settlers usually planted their new clearings to potatoes, followed by root and grain crops, while their old clearings were left in hay. This system worked well for a time, but soon the settlers found their "new" land was "old" land as the soil fertility was depleted in the absence of a definite soil-building cropping program.

A better system of farming new land will be advocated at these meetings, Clauhan explained. The specialists will outline a satisfactory crop rotation, combined with livestock farming, which is designed to make farming profitable and at the same time provide for maintaining soil productivity.

## It's Farmer Who Knows His Job Who Profits Most

ITHACA, N. Y.—In good times or in bad, the farmer who knows most about his job makes the most money, according to George S. Butts, supervisor of farm study courses at Cornell university.

He pointed out that in times like the present, the farmer who knows the best ways to grow and care for his crops can keep his costs low and still sell high grade products at a profit.

Beautiful in Design... Graceful of Line...

OUR BAY COUNTY COURT HOUSE Stands Ready for Public Inspection

Flowers Are Appropriate

To commemorate the occasion of its formal opening. They are a graceful tribute to achievement.

YEAR IN AND YEAR OUT FLOWERS ARE ALWAYS SUITABLE REGARDLESS OF OCCASION

MEMBER PAYS CLOSE ATTENTION TO EVERY ORDER

To insure a Correct Blend of Colors and Varieties as Well As Freshness and Lasting Quality.

"COMPLETE FLORAL SERVICE"

Limberg's Flowers

506 Washington Avenue Phone 3722

WASHINGTON Where the Screen Speaks Perfectly

The Washington Theatre wishes to compliment the architect, the building committee and the county supervisors on the splendid success they made in constructing our new county building.

It is the most beautiful, economical and practical building I have ever seen.

R. P. LEAHY

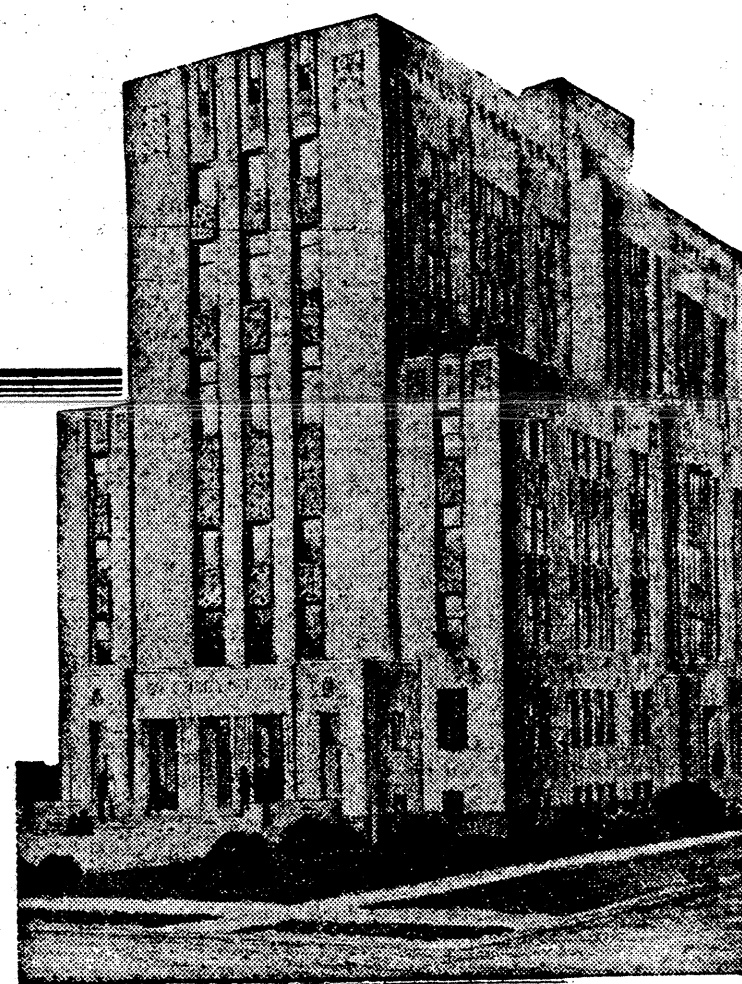
Congratulations to Bay County On the Completion of Our Beautiful NEW COURT HOUSE

CELEBRATE BAY COUNTY DAYS BY VISITING HISS' JEWELRY STORE Unusual Values in Diamonds, Watches, Silver Novelties, China and Glassware.

Glasses Fitted By Registered Optometrist

HERMAN HISS & CO. Jewelers 906 Washington Avenue Optometrists

BAY COUNTY'S NEW COURT HOUSE



DEDICATION SERVICE MARCH 10TH, 2:30 P. M.

A BLAZON SYMBOL OF BEAUTY

made possible by

City Electric Lights

the new Court House inside and out. City Electric power forces clean, fresh air through its ventilation system, operates the automatic stokers beneath the giant boilers that heat the building and operates the largest, highest and most modern battery of elevators in northeastern Michigan.

The City utility will serve all the electrical needs of your home, store or factory as it serves all the needs of the Bay County Building. It is owned by the citizens of Bay City. It has protected you against excessive rates in the past and is now forcing lower rates for everybody in the future. You will help immensely by USING CITY LIGHTS.

"A SERVICE OF THE PEOPLE—BY THE PEOPLE—FOR THE PEOPLE"

CITY ELECTRIC LIGHTS

PHONE 1113